

**TODAY and
TOMORROW**

Chaos And Discord In The Anti-Axis Camp

THE advance of the Soviet troops into the Reich territory during the last few days has struck terror—not indeed into the hearts of the Germans, but into the hearts of the Anglo-Americans! This may sound strange, and yet such is the fact.

Herr Hitler, reviewing the war situation the other day on the occasion of the anniversary of the assumption of power by the Nazi or the German National Socialist Party, declared in ringing tones: "The terrific battle taking place in the East will be finally overcome and mastered by the extreme efforts of Germany, in spite of all setbacks and hard trials." The Fuehrer did not seek to minimise the gravity of the present Soviet offensive, but he did express himself as fully confident of the German ability to pull through the crisis and achieve victory. He still has behind him the whole-hearted support of a great nation capable of marvellous feats in arms, in science, and, in fact, in every other department of human endeavour. Now that they are fighting for their very hearths and homes, one can rest assured, they will not fail to rise equal to the emergency.

While, however, the Germans are facing the Soviet thrust with a cool and collected determination, the Anglo-Americans are getting worried and panicky about it. John Kinche, the well-known Reuter's correspondent, says that the speed of the Russian advance is causing great uneasiness in the London political circles, who are still in the dark as to Russia's ultimate aims and ambitions. In other words, fear and envy—not exultation—are the reactions of Britain and America to the recent Russian incursions into Germany.

Influential papers both in Britain and America are openly ventilating their fear and envy of Soviet Russia by commenting on the Russian advance into Germany in a way that has called forth the bitterest rejoinders from the Russian press. For instance, *Isvestia* which is a government-inspired organ in Moscow complains that a part of the Anglo-American press, hurt and upset by the present Soviet offensive, has sought to rob the Russians of their due credit for it by attributing the Russian advance to the Germans' deliberate retreat. The *Isvestia* calls the men who write such things as petty and empty-headed armchair strategists, and incidentally makes a disparaging reference to the slow progress of the Anglo-Americans on the Western front.

Thus, the anti-Axis camp today is seething with mutual hatred and fear, chaos and discord and sooner or later the anti-Axis powers are bound to fall out and fly at each other's throats. The Anglo-Americans, therefore, will not be able to concentrate their resources, now or at any time in the future, against the Asian peoples

UNITY

FAITH

SACRIFICE

AZAD HIND

161 & 163, Cecil St., Syonan.

ENGLISH EDITION

Tel. Nos. 3491 & 3492 Ext. 7

Organ of the Indian Independence League Headquarters.

Vol. 2.—No. 28.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 2605, SYOWA 20

7 Cents

Russia's Biggest Manpower Loss In Rybnik War Front

German Forces Frustrate Soviet Advance In Big Counter-Offensives

Berlin, January 31 (Domei)—On the Eastern Front at Ohlau and on either side of Stenau, the Soviets attacking from out of their Oder bridgeheads were checked in a German counter-attack, according to frontline dispatches. Strong German forces fought their way back west from Kalisch, thus tying down the bulk of the Soviet tank army in battle. This fighting group attacked the flank of Soviet formations attacking South Lissa, thus preventing their crossing of the Oder River.

In Upper Silesia major fighting operations developed in the last 24 hours only in some sections of the Pless-Ratibor area. South-east of Rybnik the Germans destroyed 40 Soviet guns and inflicted one of the greatest Soviet losses in manpower, the Fuehrer's headquarters communique said.

In East Prussia German counter-attacks have been successful, frontline dispatches said. Red Army forces which to the south of Koenigsberg had broken through to the lagoon on the previous day, were repulsed and German connection with Koenigsberg thus again re-established. In the western portion of East Prussia, German assault formations broke through to Elbing, although strong Soviet attacks had been launched against the German assault wedge. Forty Soviet tanks were destroyed in this fighting. In Courland renewed attempts by the Soviets to break through towards Libau were unsuccessful.

In the western district of Budapest, the German-Hungarian garrison continued to hold up several Soviet attacks.

On the Western front after considerable artillery preparations, formations of the American First Army began attacking in the section of Monchau and succeeded in making some penetrations, the German High Command disclosed. On either side of St. Vith the enemy continued efforts to break through but was held up in defence fire by all weapons, the German communique said.

At the Moselle-Saar front and in lower Alsace the day passed quietly yesterday. In Upper Alsace the enemy again attempted to cut off on both flanks the German salient jutting into Vosges but however failed.

struggling to be free from their political and economic domination. That is to say, the prospects of Asia's liberation, including, of course, India's emancipation, are certain beyond a doubt.

ENEMY 19TH DIVISION AT THABEIKKYIN SURROUNDED; HEAVY LOSSES INFLICTED

A Nippon Base in Burma, Feb. 1 (Domei)—Part of the enemy 19th Division which established a bridgehead on the left bank of the Irrawaddy River at Thabeikkyin is now surrounded by Nippon troops from three directions. At present our artillery is fiercely rounding the enemy, while our infantry is driving steadily into the enemy bridgehead area. The enemy is putting up a desperate defensive battle with the support of some 200 aircraft daily. His only path of retreat is across the river. However, he is still showing no signs of withdrawal, apparently in fear of our drumfire barrage here.

Another bridgehead south of

Thabeikkyin held by 19th Division troops is about to be smashed, Nippon forces having already inflicted heavy casualties on the enemy in daring charges. Meanwhile, Nippon special attack units operating in the enemy area continue to inflict mounting losses on the enemy.

A frontline dispatch disclosed that the Otsuka Special Attack Unit on Jan. 27 struck at the enemy headquarters at Onbauk, 15 kilometres east of Shwedo. Several tractors as well as lorries, one light tank, and five large tents were destroyed. Considerable casualties were also inflicted on enemy troops. Our attack unit returned the same day practically unscathed.

Enemy Move On Manila Stemmed; Nippon Forces Inflict Heavy Casualties

(By a War Correspondent)
At the Foremost Luzon Front, Feb. 1 (Domei)—Nippon forces are now successfully stemming desperate attempts by American forces to advance in an effort to reach Manila by crossing the Luzon plains from several directions. At present heavy casualties are being inflicted on the enemy by furious counter-attacks carried out by Nippon storm units.

Part of powerful enemy forces trying to advance southward, sneaked into San Fernando last Tuesday, Jan. 30. Another portion of the enemy force is now being reinforced in front of Umingan in an attempt to make a southward advance on the Rosales-Guimba highway. Nippon forces are successfully frustrating enemy movements by means of mobile warfare as well as shock troops. Nippon tank units are also dealing heavy blows to the enemy.

Last Monday, Jan. 29, approximately 300 enemy guerrilla troops, supported by about ten tanks and several trenchmortars, attempted to attack the southwestern section of Umingan, but Nippon shock troops encircled and inflicted heavy losses on them.

Grand Military Parade And Display On Army Commemoration Day

Sunday next, February 4, the day on which the Azad Hind Fauj opened their armed offensive in their freedom fight against the British on the Indo-Burma frontier, will be observed as the Commemoration Day of the Azad Hind Fauj.

Disarmed since the first war of Indian Independence in 1857, Indians in East Asia are having the first opportunity to take up arms and fight the British tyrants in pursuance of their freedom struggle with the mighty support of Nippon, and thus this memorable and significant event becomes a historic day for Indians.

The programme for the day includes military review of the Azad Hind Fauj at Bidadari in the morning at 10.30 and a military display at the Jalan Besar Stadium in the afternoon between 3 and 6, to be followed by a mass meeting between 6 and 7.30 p.m. at the Stadium.

There will be a cinema show at the Dai Toa Gekijo between 3 p.m. and 6 p.m. on the same day when the picture "Brandy ki Bottle" and other pictures taken at the Burma War Front will be screened.

Imperial Forces Take Vital Enemy Base Of Shaokwan

Suichwan Airfield Falls; Nippon Forces Hotly Pursue Routed Foe

At the South China Front, January 28 (Domei)—Shaokwan, key enemy bastion along the Canton-Hankow railway, was completely captured on Jan. 26 by Nippon forces which had been pounding the city since the early morning on Jan. 24 from the east, west and south.

After furious street fighting with the enemy's defence force of about 6,000, our forces with the support of artillery fire, at dusk on January 26 launched the final charge and reduced the city the same day. Enemy troops stampeding northward are now being hotly chased by our forces.

Suichwan, Jan. 31 (Domei)—Suichwan airfield, pivotal base of the China-based United States air force in south-eastern China, fell into Nippon hands at 10 p.m. on January 28. Nippon forces are now hotly pursuing routed enemy troops and closing in on the walled city of Suichwan.

Suddenly launching a push toward Suichwan in the middle part of this month, mobile Nippon units pierced through the Hunan-Kiangsi border, and after smashing about two divisions of the enemy's 53th Army, swiftly traversed the distance of 200 kilometres across the rugged Wanyang range within the short space of only two weeks.

Brushing aside stubborn resistance put up by the 40th Division of the enemy's 25th Army which was directly charged with the defence of Suichwan, our spearhead dashed into the north-western section of Suichwan airfield at 1 p.m. on January 28 and completely captured it by 10 p.m. that night.

Lisbon, Feb. 1 (Domei)—The Chungking High Command today admitted that Shaokwan, strategic Chungking base on the Canton-Hankow railway, fell into Nipponese hands on the morning of Jan. 28, according to a Chungking dispatch.

At the China Front, January 31 (Domei)—A Nippon bomber unit in co-operative operations along the South China coast with Nippon ground forces, yesterday noon attacked and dealt a heavy blow to an enemy force of about 1,000 troops who were fleeing along the road north of Lungchienyu, 40 kilometres east of Wengyuan, keypoint in Northern Kwangtung Province. Meanwhile, another bomber unit the same day during the course of scouting operations over the delta region of the Pearl River, strafed, bombed, and put to rout a bandit force of about 500 in the vicinity of Changpeng, 35 kilometres south-east of Canton.

GRAND MILITARY DISPLAY

By

AZAD HIND FAUJ

On Sunday, 4th February 2605

At Jalan Besar Stadium From 3 p.m. to 6 p.m.

In Celebration Of The

HISTORIC DAY, 4TH FEB. 2604

The Day On Which I.N.A. Went Into
Action Against India's Enemy

ADMISSION FREE

NO country can ever receive a severer punishment at the hands of Providence than the forfeiture of its freedom. What have we done to merit this? And what shall be our atonement? We lost our freedom because we did not render unto India the things that are India's—the lives of her sons and daughters. "Balidan"—sacrifice of our most cherished lives for India's sake shall be our only atonement. Then alone shall India be free. Until then we Indians do not deserve a better fate at the hands of Providence.

Thus spoke Sri. N. Raghavan, Minister of Finance to the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, in his broadcast to India on the Independence Day—January 26.

The following is the text of Sri. Raghavan's address:

Allow me to address you again, on this our Independence Day. It is now more than 15 years, since India decided against the British connection and proclaimed to the world at large her intention to secede from the British Empire. More than 15 years ago, the leaders of India and the vanguard of Indian Nationalism met at Lahore and declared war on British Imperialism in India. There was no more tinkering with the question of Indian Independence; there was no more freedom by instalments; there was no more any question of being a member of the British Empire, or of any Empire. India would throw off the foreign yoke; she would be completely free.

Dawn Of Freedom

That 31st of December when the Congress met on the banks of the Ravi and adopted complete Independence as its creed is still vivid in the minds of many. It was midnight. Within a few minutes of its adoption came the Dawn—the Dawn of a New Day, a New Year, a New Age—the Dawn of Indian Freedom! It was an unforgettable hour and an unforgettable scene—how in the early hours of that First of January, the Flag of Freedom was unfurled on the banks of the Sacred River where in the Dawn of human history itself, India's sages chanted the Vedas and practised Yajnya; where the saintly Faid first recited the Quran; and Guru Nanakji revealed the Granth. More than 15 years ago we pledged our lives to India and her cause. Fifteen long and weary years have rolled by, since we vowed to win our country's Freedom. On the 26th of January, fifteen years ago, we commenced our fight for complete Freedom. By every means and method available to an unarmed Nation, we fought for our birthright. Still on this, the fifteenth anniversary of the Day, India is not free! She is still chained, bound hand and foot. Is it because her sons and daughters are unable to set her free? Is India not going to be free? Will she not be free before the end of this War?

The whole of today our thoughts have been with you. We thought of all that would be taking place at home, on a National Day like this; we thought of the Past; and dreamt of the Future. It thrilled us to think, our hearts beat faster and faster, but they beat in unison when we thought, that as we stood today in silent prayer to Almighty God to grant us our country's Freedom, millions of you, our Brothers and Sisters at home, would have been doing likewise. We are but part and parcel of you. With our faces turned towards our holy homeland we remembered—remembered with poignant grief the tragic incidents of the Past—how hundreds of thousands of India's men and women, the very flower of Hindustan, lost their lives on this very day at the hands of a foreign government. We could not easily forget—which Indian can!—those wanton acts of heartless cruelty on those who publicly observed this day. Those attacks, those lathi charges on young and old alike, how

Sri. Raghavan's Soul-Stirring Radio Address To Compatriots In India On Independence Day Anniversary

can we forget till the end of time?

Those brutal murders of innocent men and women who were criminals in the eyes of an alien Administration, but whose only crime was their unquenchable thirst for Freedom? How can we forget those Leaders of ours who are still being made to rot in jails for their love of Freedom, their loyalty towards our Motherland? In our Country's history, if this has been a Sacred Day, it has also been a bloody day, a day of sacrifice. To us Indians, is not this day the Anniversary of the death of many an Indian patriot, of the loss of many a brilliant hero who gave up his life in the Cause of Indian Freedom? Year after year, for the last 15 years, and more we fought many a pitched battle against British Imperialism, but still why is it that the Flag, our Flag, is not flying from the Government House in New Delhi?

As we stood today turning our gaze towards the shores of our beloved Motherland, we felt that it was a day not only for the re-affirmation of our pledge but for re-dedication and even re-ordination. We felt more than ever before, that the Spirit of those who sacrificed their lives at the Altar of our Country's Freedom was beckoning us forward. Blood is calling to Blood. India is calling to us to make haste and go forward. There is no time to be lost. We can no more resist the heart-rending cry of agony that is coming from Hindustan—India's cry to her children abroad to come and join forces, with those fighters for Freedom who have been carrying on the struggle from within the country. British propagandists have been boasting throughout the world that the new phase of our Movement for Freedom which commenced in 1942 has been crushed, that the Indian struggle for Independence is now a thing of the past, that with the arrest and incarceration of our beloved leaders India's Revolution is dead. That cannot be true. It is our firm conviction that India's Movement for Freedom, the Revolution that Mahatma Gandhi inaugurated with the Quit India Resolution of 1942 can never be killed until the Flag of Freedom, our Tricolour Flag, flies aloft from not only the Governmental Offices at New Delhi and Simla, but from every house and building in every one of the Eight Hundred Thousand Cities, Towns and Villages of Hindustan.

India's Determination

This is a conviction born not merely out of wishes and hopes, but from facts and experiences. Britain in spite of 150 years of Imperialistic administration has not been able to crush the spirit of India. Heads might be broken, blood might be spilt; men, women and even children might be beaten to death for fighting for the country's Freedom; a thousand hamlets of India might be subjected to the reign of Terror and of Famine; Indian Leaders, those great and noble souls, who are dreaming of a great and glorious India liberated from the British Yoke, may be thrown into jails to pine away their lives within the four walls of ghastly British prisons. But Indian Revolution cannot be crushed so long as there is a single Indian left.

The British have told us time and again; it has been dimmed into our ears that we should render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's. For a Century and more we have been rendering unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's and even things that never belonged to Caesar! Is it not yet time to call a halt? And begin giving unto India what belongs to her? Sons and daughters of India! Fifteen years have elapsed since India vowed to be free. Why is it that she is not yet free? Unless you give to India the things that are India's, you shall never be free. Please do not

consider us presumptuous enough to advise you. We are but your servants, the servants of India and Indians. Our only aim and ambition is to dedicate ourselves to her service and yours. We want to render unto India the things that are India's. We are India's. Everything in us, all that we have, our body, our lives and our earthly possessions, belong to the land that has given us and our forefathers birth, fed us, clothed us, and made us the men and women that we are. Every atom, every molecule in our bodies and every thought and feature of our minds belong to Hindustan. We are made in India—the produce of India. Wherever we may be, whether in Malai or Burma, Thailand, China or Indo-China, we are regarded as men and women hailing from the Holy Land of Hindustan—the Land of Gautama and Gandhi, the country that has been the cradle of human civilisation and progress, the country that reached almost the zenith of human endeavour and then—alas! fallen on evil days under the iron heel of a conqueror.

Price Of Freedom

They confer upon us the same sympathetic sorrow or even pity—that people usually confer on wealthy men who have fallen from affluent circumstances into abject poverty, for reasons beyond their control. Reasons beyond their control! Can we Indians sincerely say that? Can we say with truth to our conscience that our Country lost her Freedom and fell into her present plight for reasons beyond our control? At one time it was the fashion among Imperialistic British Statesmen to propound the theory that the Indo-British connection was Presidential. If that be so, it is well worth considering as to what it was that Indians did, that our forefathers did, to bring down the divine wrath on their heads and on the heads of generations to come? If the theory has anything more in it than the well-known arrogance of the English people who assume the role of the chosen of God, the reason for our subjection and misery are worth examining. No country can ever receive a severer punishment at the hands of Providence than the forfeiture of its freedom. What have we done to merit this? And what shall be our atonement? We lost our Freedom because we did not render unto India the things that are India's—the lives of her sons and daughters. "Balidan"—sacrifice of our most cherished lives for India's sake shall be our only atonement. Then alone shall India be free. Until then we Indians do not deserve a better fate at the hands of Providence.

Examine it from whichever angle you may; you cannot but come to the conclusion that we Indians, the 388 million sons and daughters of India are responsible today at least for the continuance of our country's plight. Why blame the Englishmen? If he has held India in bondage, if he has bled India, if he still refuses India her birthright, it is because Indians have allowed him to do so. Could you have treated England as she has treated India? Would she not have fought you then to her last man? Generations of Englishmen have striven their utmost for their country and for their Nation. It is true that in doing so, they violated almost every canon of justice and fairplay and pursued a policy of avarice and exploitation. It is true that in the pursuit of their Imperialistic ambition they believed not as the chosen of God, but as the scourge of man. But still they have some defence. If they forgot humanity, still they remembered their country. They never thought of saving their skins at the expense of their country. They never hesitated to render unto England the things that are England's.

They gave up their lives, so that England might become great. The means adopted were wrong, grossly wrong, but the end was what they conceived to be England's strength, her power and her glory.

What have we done in the last few centuries; even in the last few decades or generations, to build up India's strength, her power and her glory? What have we done, sons and daughters that we are, to confer upon our Motherland, her Freedom, her self-respect? We have produced great men—some of world's greatest men no doubt—but have we produced in recent times, a great Nation? The masses of India have woken up from their torpor from the illusion into which they had been thrown by the presence of the foreigner in their land, yet we have not shaken ourselves free of our chains.

No country can boast of greater leaders than ours. When are we going to follow their behests? Is this generation also going the way that others went and vanished into oblivion without wresting from the foreigner our country's freedom? We started a nation-wide Revolution in 1921 and our patriots have kept up the fight ever since. Hundreds and thousands of our most ardent patriots, we have sacrificed for the Cause. Songs extolling their heroic deeds are daily sung in the far-flung villages of Hindustan and reverberate throughout the length and breadth of our Country. Millions of hearts beat with pleasure, with almost delicious delight at the very idea of Indian Freedom. Yet fifteen years have elapsed since our first Independence Day. And still we are not free! Singing songs may not fetch us freedom. Sacrifice of our patriotic leaders will not bring us liberty. Render unto India the things that are India's. Let every Indian, rich and poor, high and low, do so. Until every Indian embraces that outlook, that religion, we shall not succeed. Until we are ready to repay India our debt to her, she will not be free. Until we give up once and for all the notion that our primary duty is to our family and to our relations, or to live the life that God has given us as long as possible and as comfortably as possible, we shall remain slaves.

Life For Life

We lost our Freedom because we glorified Life at the expense of Honour. If not, we would have resisted to the last Indian and England could have had only an uninhabited desert that was once called Hindustan. We Indians, collectively speaking, have for centuries, sacrificed our country's safety and glory for individual security. That has been the cause of our downfall. It has been the curse of many a fallen country. We would like our country to be free, to be great and glorious, but some of us would like it to happen without much of personal sacrifice, and without, at any rate, the sacrifice of our lives. On that basis no country in History has become great—not even free. Life for life, shall be our creed.

Fifteen years ago the resolution declaring complete independence, demanded of every National Worker his exclusive attention to its attainment. Two years ago Mahatma, who inaugurated the new struggle for independence on the 26th January, 1930, again called for an open rebellion when there was no room for compromise. "Ours is an unarmed revolt against British rule" said he. "It is an open rebellion in the attempt. I am not going to be satisfied with anything short of complete freedom. We shall do or die." We Indians of East Asia are not merely willing to do so; but we consider it a privilege conferred upon us in this hour, of our Nation's Destiny. We shall render unto India the things that are India's, because we believe that in no other way shall this "open rebellion" be successful. That Imperial did not fall, that our dream into India to join forces with the armies of Indian Nationalism against the armies of British Im-

One B-29 Downed In Abortive Raid Here

Syonan, Feb. 1 (Domei)—Syonan Defence Headquarters announced at 1 p.m. today that about 90 B-29's came over Syonan and after bombing the Seletar area between 11 a.m. and 12.30 p.m. fled north-westward.

War results scored by Nippon interceptors are now being checked up, but one enemy plane is so far ascertained to have been shot down, the announcement added.

Nippon Bomber Unit Blasts Chihkiang Base

A Nippon Base in China, Jan. 31 (Domei)—In a night raid on Chihkiang, Hunan Province, last Monday Jan. 29, our bomber unit set ablaze three aircraft of unknown type and damaged one large and another small planes. This raid was carried out in defiance of fierce enemy fighter opposition and anti-aircraft fire.

All our planes returned to their base unscathed.

Mass Meeting To Stress Importance Of P.I. War

Tokyo, Jan. 30 (Domei)—The general headquarters for the New Asia Movement of the Taisei Yokusankai (Imperial Rule Assistance Association) is sponsoring a mass meeting to stress the significance of "the decisive battle in the Philippines" at the Hibiya Public Hall on Feb. 3. Speakers include General Iwane Matsui, President of the Association, Jorge B. Vargas, Philippine Ambassador to Nippon and many other dignitaries.

American Secretary Of State Arrives In Italy

Lisbon, January 31 (Domei)—American Secretary of State Edward Stettinius, Jr., "has been in Italy" in connection with the forthcoming "Big-Three" Conference, which is expected to get underway at any moment, it was officially disclosed today, according to a Reuters' message from Rome. The report, however, gave no details.

Five Foe Vessels Sunk Or Damaged In Akyab Waters

Burma Front, January 31 (Domei)—In a raid conducted on the night of Jan. 29 against enemy ships in Akyab harbour, the Nippon air force in Burma sank two large enemy transports and also one small war-craft, probably a destroyer, by direct hits. In addition, two large enemy transports were heavily damaged.

All our planes returned safely from this raid.

perialism has been a little delayed, shall not deter us from making our second assault. We shall attack again and again the stronghold of British Imperialism. We shall fight to the last till Hindustan is free. We shall offer our lives as supreme sacrifice, so that Hindustan may live. Before this war is over, either Indians should be wiped out of existence or Hindustan should be free. Soon, very soon, we shall be with you, so that united we shall march forward and liberate our Motherland. We shall then assist you, if we may, to build up a free India, a New India, an India the like of which History has not yet known. Our country was one of the greatest in the past; she shall be the greatest in the future.

WANTED

Wanted immediately qualified or experienced accountants and auditors. Apply in person or in writing to the Finance Secretary, Indian Independence League Rear Headquarters, No. 7 Chancery Lane, Syonan.